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## FEDERAL ABUSE OF LITERARY MEN.

We have often had it in our minds to an-  
nounce the extreme narrowness of spirit  
which denies to literary men the due need of  
their labors on account of their political opin-  
ions. This illiberal spirit has lately manifested  
itself in several flagrant instances, which a cor-  
respondent has enumerated in the article which  
follows.

### MALIGNITY OF THE WHIGS.

Many whig papers and whig orators have  
given to political controversy, of late, a little-  
ness and malignity heretofore unknown. This  
has chiefly been directed against those mem-  
bers of the democratic party who chance to be  
respected or distinguished for their literary at-  
tainments or religious character. Some of the  
most distinguished writers of our country, it is  
well known, lean to the democratic side, and no  
sooner does any indication of a liberal spirit ap-  
pear in their writings than the whig press unites  
in a general effort to strip them of their well-  
earned literary laurels. Authors, whose admi-  
rable productions these self-same editors have  
praised for years, are suddenly discovered to  
be destitute of talent and knowledge. Men  
whose characters have commanded the highest  
respect for professional superiority and moral  
worth, no sooner avow themselves to be friends  
of democracy than every occasion is seized to  
ridicule their religious character and destroy  
the estimation in which they have been held as  
men of sound judgment and learning.

The reader of these remarks will readily call  
to mind numerous instances which show the pec-  
uliar malignity we allude to. Mr. Cooper  
had done honor to our country by his produc-  
tions. All Europe, as well as America, ac-  
knowledge him to be one of the leading writ-  
ers of fiction of the present age, and he was,  
by general consent, placed by the side of Sir  
Walter Scott. Mr. Cooper returned to his na-  
tive land, whose character he had so nobly de-  
fended when abroad. He boldly raised his  
voice in defence of patriotism and truth—not  
in the spirit of a partizan, but with the dignity  
of a philosopher, defending the principles of  
our government, for which foreign observation  
had increased his attachment. The universal  
whig press raised its hue and cry: it attacked,  
not Mr. Cooper's political pamphlet or prin-  
ciples, but his literary and personal character.  
It struggled to tear from his brow the wreath  
of fame which his country was proud to see him  
wear; it slandered his productions, derided his  
genius, condemned his principles, contradicted  
his observations, and resorted to every foul ar-  
tifice to degrade his literary and personal char-  
acter. It copied and hawked about the despic-  
able slanders of English Tory periodicals; in-  
deed, this garbage is always like cordial to the  
whig taste. Was Mr. Cooper an editor or a  
candidate for office? On no, a private citi-  
zen, who simply dared, in a free country, to  
express his political sentiments! Fortunately,  
his firmness of character is too great to suffer  
any annoyance from the contemptible and fiend-  
ish spirit of partizanship.

Mr. Cooper is but one of a long list who  
have been assailed with equal virulence. Was  
there not a time when the pen of William Leg-  
gett had raised for him an enviable reputation  
as a man of letters? Was he not regarded as  
one of the most vigorous, copious and attractive  
writers of the day? How his literary laurels  
were scorched and milled by whig rancor,  
the moment he advanced as a champion for the  
cause of man. Vain bitterness! The noble  
genius of this champion has yet a victory in  
store, if his life be spared, which shall confound  
his enemies. The writer of this knows him  
only through his writings, but feels sure that his  
mind cannot long remain inactive.

Washington Irving is now suspected of de-  
mocracy. Had he accepted the nomination for  
Mayor it would have been discovered sudden-  
ly by the entire whig press that he has neither  
genius nor learning. One of the whig journals  
threatened him, in advance, with the loss of his  
literary reputation should he become the dem-  
ocratic candidate.

Mr. Paulding must be subjected to the same  
rancorous abuse—the same persevering, malig-  
nant, ungenerous and dastardly series of  
sneers, attacks, innuendoes, and falsehoods,  
which have been heaped upon Cooper and Leg-  
gett.

This spirit is not peculiar to New York. Mr.  
Bancroft, of Massachusetts, the Historian of  
the United States, was attacked with the con-  
centrated malice of whig intolerance. His re-  
ligious character was made the subject of espe-  
cial abuse. Even in the Monthly Magazine,  
devoted to whiggery and literature, in this city,  
he was jeered as the "Reverend Mr. Bancroft,"

and pronounced insane. Now it was well  
known that Mr. Bancroft never was a clergy-  
man—though if he had been, it would be no  
disgrace, as it certainly is not to the Reverend  
Edward Everett, now Governor of Massachu-  
setts, who was once pastor of a church.

The same peculiar bitterness was poured out  
upon the head of Mr. Alexander H. Everett,  
confessedly one of the best scholars in Ameri-  
ca.

So, too, in Pennsylvania, the learning and  
eminence of Ingersoll, Dallas and Gilpin,  
only seemed to make them more especial-  
ly the objects of the most brutal attacks of the  
whigs.

Not a whig essay or pamphlet comes from  
the press but it is lauded and extolled as a mi-  
raculous production. The learned and elegant  
address of Mr. Woodbury, before the American  
Historical Society, replete with philosophic  
views, and rich with illustrations, was left un-  
noticed by the whigs, or was spoken of with  
scorn. Mr. Cass' address shared nearly the  
same fate.

See the ridicule which has been heaped upon  
Mr. Gough's History of Banking, a work  
which, though not strictly methodical, compris-  
es more facts and sound views, than any whig  
author has published on the same subject for  
the last twenty years.

Mr. Forrest has dared to appear on a public  
occasion before the democracy. We shall see  
—we have in fact already seen—the hell-hounds  
of party forthwith let loose upon his good  
name as an actor and a patriot and a gentle-  
man.

Of late the spitefulness of the whig press has  
been directed toward Mr. Butler. He has  
lived from childhood in the midst of us be-  
loved and admired for his filial, social, and moral  
excellencies—and the whig press is laboring to  
stamp him as a hypocrite. He has risen amid  
a brilliant and learned band of competitors to  
the highest legal rank in his native State—to  
say nothing of the position he has held in the  
general government—and yet the demoniacal  
malignity of our modern whigs is striving to  
destroy his professional character. The literary  
institution he has done so much to aid, to which  
in its dubious struggles for public favor he ge-  
nerously gave her his best efforts—unrewarded  
—this institution is also made the mark of party  
malignity because Mr. Butler is one of its lec-  
turers.

The whigs seem infuriated that the literary  
talent of the country is partly engaged against  
them. The "Democratic Review" can re-  
ceive but little justice at their hands. They  
know not how to appreciate the literary or mor-  
tal qualities of a political opponent, while they  
depreciate his principles as a politician. Litera-  
ture—the common law—science of every kind  
—the arts—Christianity itself—all these are  
frustrated by the spirit of democracy—the spirit  
of equality. The natural sympathies of the  
scholar are with the mass of his fellow men.  
It is a matter of gratulation that so many of the  
brightest stars of the American literary galaxy  
are stars in the banner of equal rights. I re-  
joice that the University disregards the paltry  
meanness of party spirit. Does any father fear  
to place his son under the instruction of Mr.  
Butler? The vipers bite a file—they are des-  
tined soon to see many of our colleges organ-  
ized under more tolerant auspices. It is not in  
the little power of whig calumny to silence the  
voice of truth. Men will be found to whom  
truth is dearer than fame—who will hazard lit-  
erary fame to guide the public mind as editors.  
The whigs cannot put them down.

APEX.

## THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

BY PRESIDENT WAYLAND.

It may be proper at the commencement of  
this section to state that I propose to enter in-  
to no consideration of the moral bearings of the  
institution of domestic slavery. My views upon  
this subject, I have already given in another  
place. Were it otherwise, I should have no  
occasion here to examine the question in this  
point of view. With those topics the present  
discussion has nothing to do. Granting all that  
may be said of the moral evil of this institution,  
granting it to be a violation of the law under  
which God has constituted mortal beings, the  
question still remains to be decided, what is our  
duty in respect to it, and, what are the limita-  
tions, within which our efforts for its removal  
are to be restricted? In every other case, we  
readily perceive that the questions are different  
and dissimilar. Whether or not a particular  
act be wrong, is one question. In what man-  
ner it be proper to remove or arrest the evil, is  
certainly another and very different question.  
And it is evident that the consideration which  
would bear upon the one, would have no bear-  
ing, whatever, upon the other. Whether mur-  
der be or be not a crime, must be shown from  
the temper of heart which it indicates, and  
from the results to which, if unpunished, it  
would lead. But these arguments would be  
entirely out of place, were they urged to show  
that a murderer should be punished without trial,  
and that every man is at liberty to knock him  
on the head, wherever and whenever he may  
meet him.

The right or wrong, the innocence or guilt of  
slavery, is not the question here to be discussed.

Waiving this, and granting it to be a violation of  
the law which God has ordained between man  
and man, and granting, also, that it is our duty  
to labor for its removal, I design merely to in-  
quire what are the limits, within which our ef-  
forts, for the accomplishment of this purpose  
are to be restricted.

Our duty, on this subject, must, I think, be ei-  
ther as citizens of the United States, or as hu-  
man beings, under law, to God.

1. I think it evident, that, as citizens of the  
United States, we have no power, whatever, ei-  
ther to abolish slavery in the Southern States, or  
to do any thing of which the direct intention  
is to abolish it. Whatever power we possess,  
as citizens of the United States, is conferred  
upon us by the constitution. This power is  
not conferred upon us by that instrument, and  
therefore it does not exist.

But this instrument has not merely a positive,  
it has also a negative power. It not only grants  
certain powers, but it expressly declares that  
those not enumerated are not granted. Thus,  
it enacts that all "The powers not delegated to  
the United States by the Constitution, nor pro-  
hibited by it, to the States, are reserved, to the  
States, respectively, or to the people." Now,  
the abolition of slavery being a power not con-  
ferred, it is, by this article, expressly withheld.

Whatever power we may, therefore, have over  
slavery, as citizens of the several States, within  
our limits, respectively, we have none, as citizens  
of the United States. The majority of the  
people in the United States, have, in this re-  
spect, no power over the minority; for the mi-  
nority has never conceded to them this power.  
Should all the States in the Union but one, and  
that one the very smallest, abolish slavery;—  
should the majority of one hundred to one, of  
the people of the United States, be in favor  
of its abolition, still it would not alter the  
case. That one State would be as free to ab-  
olish it, or not to abolish it, as it is now.  
This is a question which has never been sub-  
mitted to the majority of the citizens of these  
United States, and, therefore, the citizens of the  
United States, as Citizens, have nothing to do  
with it.

The same thing is evident, from the most  
 cursory view of the circumstances under which  
the Constitution was formed. Previously to  
the revolution, each of these States was an in-  
dependent colony; constituted into a district  
government, by charter from the British  
crown. Each colony was a government as dis-  
tinct from every other, as though it had been a  
thousand miles distant from all the rest; as  
distant, in fact, as are the different West In-  
dia Islands from each other, or as any of the  
West India Islands, from the colony of Cana-  
da, or New Zealand, or of Bombay. They all  
held of the British Crown, but were all inde-  
pendent of each other, and the only bond of  
union by which they were connected togeth-  
er, was, that they were all subjects to the  
same king, and all acknowledged the ultimate  
authority of the constitutional laws of the em-  
pire.

When the independence of these colonies was  
established, this link, which bound each of them  
to the mother country, and thus indirectly to  
each other, was severed. They became inde-  
pendent States, having, each one for itself, power  
to make peace or war, or to form alliances,  
offensive and defensive, with what foreign State  
soever they severally chose. While in this con-  
dition, it is manifest that no State had any power  
or whatever over any other State. Any one  
might have established slavery, or have abol-  
ished it, and no other one would have imagined  
that, in so doing, it was liable to any control  
from any other, or from all the rest; any more  
than from Canada, Austria, Russia, or the Sand-  
wich Islands.

Under these circumstances, they chose, of  
their own sovereign will, to form a confederate  
government. In the formation of this govern-  
ment, each State, or the people of each State,  
mutually agreed to commit certain powers to  
the whole, and to submit the ultimate decision  
of certain questions to the majority of the  
whole people represented by their Senators and  
Representatives in Congress. What they have  
thus submitted to the decision of the majority,  
and nothing else, can be decided by the major-  
ity. What has not been submitted remains pre-  
cisely as it was before, in the power of the citi-  
zens of the several States; and the citizens of  
the United States have no more to do with it,  
than they have with the affairs of Iceland.

The principle, in this case, is the same as  
that which governs partnerships. If twenty  
men put into common stock, each a thousand  
dollars, on condition that the whole, for certain  
purposes, shall be controlled by a majority of  
the proprietors, or of such persons as they may  
appoint, then the majority has a conceded right  
to control that property for those purposes. But  
that is all their power. They have no control  
over another dollar of the property of any pro-  
prietary, nor have they a right to control it for  
any other purposes than those for which it was  
contributed. Still less have they a right to con-  
trol the political opinions of a proprietor, or to  
direct in what manner he shall educate his  
children, or govern his family. The principle  
in both cases is the same, and it is a very obvi-  
ous one. It is simply this. No man is bound  
by any compact, any farther than he has bound

himself. In forming any society, there are, of  
necessity, certain individual rights, which a man  
submits to the decision of the majority. But  
the surrender of these, involves the surrender  
of no other, and, in every thing else, he is as  
perfectly independent of the power of the major-  
ity, as he was before.

As we have, therefore, as citizens, no power  
over this subject, we have, as citizens, no re-  
sponsibility. The guilt, if guilt exists, will not  
rest upon us, as citizens of the United States.  
Whoever supposes himself guilty, because Con-  
gress does not pass a law abolishing slavery in  
the U. S.? But this is the only manner in which,  
as citizens of the United States, we have any  
power to act in this, or in any other case. If,  
then, we are not responsible, we have, as citi-  
zens, no obligations to discharge in the premises.  
Whether slavery be bad or good we wash our  
hands of it, inasmuch as it is a matter which the  
providence of God has never placed within our  
jurisdiction.

But this is not quite all. As citizens of the  
United States we have solemnly promised to  
let it alone. We have declared that we leave  
to the States, respectively, and to the people of  
the States, whatever power they have not con-  
ceded to us. This is, by universal consent,  
acknowledged to be one of the powers thus left.  
We have, therefore, promised, as citizens of the  
United States, to let this alone. The conces-  
sion has been made by both parties, and we  
hold the other party to it. Should the majority  
in Congress undertake to establish slavery in one  
of the free States, we should plead this very ar-  
ticle, as a bar to the usurpation. But, the slave  
holding States have precisely the same right to  
plead it against us, should we attempt any legisla-  
tion in the case. Both parties have pledged  
themselves to abstain, and neither can interfere  
in the matter, without the violation of a solemn  
compact. In this respect, therefore, the Provi-  
dence of God, and our own solemn obligations  
to each other, have precluded any action what-  
ever.

But I go still farther. I hold that a compact  
is binding in its spirit as well as in its letter.  
The spirit of the compact, I suppose, imposes  
upon me the obligation not to do anything for  
the purpose of changing the relation of master  
and slave, except with the consent of the mas-  
ter. I have no right to declare the abolition of  
slavery in another State—I have conceded that  
this is to be left to the free choice of the citizens  
of that State. I have no right to do any thing  
to interfere with that free choice. I have there-  
fore, no right to excite such a state of feeling  
among the slaves, that the master shall be obli-  
ged, from physical necessity, to liberate his  
slaves, whether he believes it to be right and  
wise, or whether he believes the contrary.  
This is as much a violation of the spirit of the  
compact as an arbitrary act of legislation. The  
compact concedes that it is to be left to the free  
will of the States, and I oblige them to act in  
accordance with my will, and not in accordance  
with their own. This is a violation of clear  
and solemn obligation. I have no control over  
the manner in which my neighbor shall educate  
his children, and to interfere by physical force,  
in order to oblige him to educate them as I  
please, would be infamous. But if I stir up  
such a feeling in his family, that he is obliged  
to follow my suggestions, in order to save him-  
self from being poisoned, I am equally infam-  
ous. The violation of right is as great in the  
one case, as in the other. If a question has  
been left to my decision, I claim the privilege  
of deciding it for myself, and I thank no one  
for deciding it for me, much less do I thank  
him for taking the decision out of my hands  
and settling it by physical force. And it mat-  
ters nothing to me, whether this physical force  
be exerted by my neighbor himself, or whether  
he stir up another man to exert it. In both  
cases it is a palpable and insolent violation of  
right.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.**—As connected  
with this question of motives, there have been  
also much doubt and discussion in regard to  
punishments. Corporal punishments have  
been altogether discarded by many, as degra-  
ding to human nature and injurious to the sub-  
jects of such discipline. But I am disposed to  
think that He who recommends to parents not  
to spare the rod, understood the subject better  
than those modern reformers. It may be that  
Vicesimus Knox, that prince of pedagogues,  
who laid an average of fifty lashes a day upon  
the backs of his scholars for some forty years,  
and Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was a great  
friend to flogging, and some others have  
quoted Solomon in behalf of a severe system of  
discipline. If so, it is not the first time that  
Holy Writ has been wrested from its true  
meaning, and made the instrument by which  
men have vindicated their own misdoings.  
But the truth here, and as in many other cases,  
lies between the extremes. Corporal punish-  
ment is seldom necessary; but almost every  
parent, who has dealt faithfully with his chil-  
dren, has found some occasion when the in-  
junction, "spare the rod," came with the  
emphasis of inspiration to his breast. It may  
be that the actual necessity for this form of  
punishment never occurs in respect to some  
children; but almost every child, before he is

thoroughly trained in obedience, has at least  
one sharp struggle with his parent, in which  
some decisive and humiliating mark of disap-  
probation is demanded.

It should not, however, be overlooked, that  
the necessity of punishment depends very  
much upon the manner in which children are  
treated. The greatest floggers have usually  
the most disobedient children. I once knew  
a busy, scouring farmer's wife, with a large  
family, the eldest fifteen years old, the young-  
est three. She seldom crossed the room with-  
out making some one of them stagger with a  
vixenish slap on the side of the head. Yet  
these were, without exception, the most noisy  
mischievous, rebellious little reprobates I ever  
saw. The discipline of this mother was obvi-  
ously not corrective, but nutritive of the vicious  
habits of her children. The more she flogged  
the more their disobedience flourished. Her  
ill-judged castigation operated like a partial  
hoeing among weeds, which only makes them  
grow the faster. I have seen, on the other  
hand, a teacher of a seminary, consisting of  
eighty boys, succeed in governing the whole  
school, while the heaviest punishment ever in-  
flicted was that of making a boy lie in bed for  
a whole day. This teacher had a peculiar tact  
for his profession; but a large share of his  
skill lay in imperturbable cheerfulness of man-  
ner and equanimity of temper which never de-  
serted him. These prevented his being thrown  
off his guard and secured him the good will and  
confidence of his pupils and inclined them at  
the outset to comply with his requisitions.

Fire-side Education.

**CORRECTING CHILDREN IN ANGER.**—There  
is another common error, which may need to  
be noticed,—that of correcting a child hastily  
and harshly, and then, feeling that injustice  
has been done, to compensate him by some  
soothing sugar plum or hooded apology. It is  
not easy to conceive of anything more likely  
to degrade the parent in the eyes of his off-  
spring than such inconsiderate folly,—nothing  
more sure to destroy his influence over the  
mind, to harden the young heart in rebellion,  
and make it grow bold in sin. In proportion  
as the parent sinks in his esteem, self-conceit  
grows up in the mind of the undutiful child.  
Young people, as well as old, pay great respect  
to consistency, and on the contrary, despise  
those whose conduct is marked with caprice.  
The sacred relation of parent is no protection  
against this contempt. Those, therefore, who  
would preserve their influence over their chil-  
dren, who would keep hold of the reins that may  
guide them in periods of danger, and save them  
from probable ruin, must take care not to ex-  
hibit themselves as governed by passion or  
whim, rather than fixed principles of justice  
and duty.

Fire-side Education.

**INDIAN ANECDOTE.**—John Sequashequash,  
an Indian of the remnants of a tribe in Con-  
necticut, was some years since brought before  
a justice of the peace on some charge or other,  
which we do not, now recollect. John happen-  
ed to be drunk at the time, and instead of an-  
swering directly to the questions put by the  
justice, merely muttered out, "Your honor is  
very wise; very wise—y-y-your honor is very  
wise, I say." Being unable to get any other  
answer from him, the justice ordered him to be  
locked up until the next day; when John was  
brought before him perfectly sober. "Why,  
John," said the justice, "you were drunk as a  
beast last night." "Drunk!" ejaculated the  
Indian. "Yes, drunk as a beast.—When I asked  
you any question, the only answer you made  
was—'your honor is very wise—very wise—  
very wise.' Did I tell your honor wise?"  
said the Indian, with a look of credulity. "Yes,"  
answered the magistrate. "Then," replied  
Wampum, "I must have been drunk, sure en-  
ough!"

**TRANSPORTATION.** An old covic ordered his  
sone to turn out the saddle and hang up the  
mare. Said he to a neighbor, "when I came  
home yesterday, I found my wife wide open  
and the doors sick abed; the gate had left the  
boys open, and the field was in the hogs; so I  
caught up a hog and broke it over every rail's  
back in the field, and every pumpkin took a  
hog and run!"

"Speaking," says Lord Bacon, "makes a  
ready man, reading a full man, and writing a  
correct man." The first position perhaps is true,  
for those are often the most ready to speak,  
who have nothing worth listening to or the least  
to say. But if we may be permitted to com-  
pare intellectual wealth, we may say that from  
a man's speaking we may guess how much small  
change he has; from his reading what legacies  
have been left him; and from his writing, how  
much he can sit down and draw for on his bank-  
er.

Names of well known physicians in different  
parts of the country:—Dr. Graves, Dr. Coffin,  
Dr. Pillsbury, Dr. Physic, Dr. Toothaker, Dr.  
Slaughter, Dr. Kilham—pronounced Kifem.  
These titles are enough to frighten a hypoch-  
ondriac out of life.—[Herald.]







evening direct our steps through those prom-  
enades where the ladies move, we shall find  
the shops filled with purchasers, and heaps piled  
on heaps of silks, silks and other rich goods, which  
have been displayed to the fair customers during  
the day. In the evening, if we extend our obser-  
vation, we shall find that every place of amuse-  
ment is well filled, and that our public houses  
are crowded. We say that this argues a healthy  
state of things, and when we find it so, we like  
to make it known to our grumbling neighbors,  
to smooth their wrinkles and make them more  
comfortable under their unfortunate hypocho-  
ndriacal fever, for there will always be a few  
miserable beings in society who will never be  
able to see the glad sun of prosperity, shine  
it ever so brilliantly and full upon them.

Boston Post.

**Very Good.**—A friend of ours happened on  
business in Boston, near the Maine election.  
He fell in company with a Boston federalist,  
who not knowing his political views, immedi-  
ately commenced divulging the secrets of the man-  
agement of the Boston federalists to defeat the  
democracy of Maine. "There will be a severe  
contest (said he) in Maine, but we have out-  
maneuvered the Democrats. We have sent home  
from as far south as Charleston. From 1500  
to 2000 Maine tars have been sent home to  
vote; these Maine tars know something; they  
are not like the N. Y. tars who scarcely know their  
right hand from their left; their votes tell, as  
the democrats know nothing about it." On  
Thursday after the election, our friend met the  
Boston gentleman again, and enquired of him  
what had become of his Maine tars? "They  
are all tars," said he, "and I believe I  
stretched the story a little, when conversing  
with you the other day. I don't think we sent  
home so many—but it is my honest opinion  
that every d— of those we did send voted  
against us."—*Hartford Times.*

**Vermont—The Result.**—We copy the fol-  
lowing from the Montpelier Patriot, of Sep-  
tember 17:—

"We have returns for Governor from 134  
towns, which we have collected and revised  
with considerable care, especially sifting and  
correcting those contained in our last. It may  
be proper to remark that we have taken the  
vote for Congress in 12 towns in Franklin coun-  
ty to make out this number, giving Jenison the  
votes of both Allen and Briggs, and assigning  
those of Mr Smith to Bradley, which it is be-  
lieved, will vary a little from the actual result—  
not 20 votes. The vote for Governor and Con-  
gress, so far as we have been able to compare  
them, fully warrant this conclusion. In 184  
towns Jenison has 20,148—Bradley 16,130—  
Jenison's majority 4018. The number of  
votes cast will doubtless exceed those of last  
year, but the gain will be about the same to  
each—nothing to brag of any way.

We had returns for Representatives, in our  
last, from 138 towns, which send 56 democrats  
and 53 federalists. We add to our list, this  
week 87 towns, which return 21 democrats  
and 66 federalists; making the representa-  
tion stand, so far, 77 democrats 148 federal-  
ists.

The Senate stands precisely as it did last  
year; 20 federalists and 10 democrats. We  
have lost three in Orange and gained one in  
Franklin (Mr Hubbard) one in Chittenden (Mr  
Chittenden) and one in Bennington (Mr Robin-  
son.)

**Fourth District.**—We have what purports  
to be full returns from this District in the St.  
Albans (fed.) Messenger, as follows—Smith  
(dem) 4,100; Allen 3,703 and Briggs 367  
(both fed.)—Scattering 45; which gives S.  
397 majority over A. and 30 over A. and B.,  
but makes him fall behind A., B. and Scot. 15  
votes. This is positively too bad. Other ac-  
counts and reports say that Smith is elected by  
a small majority—some say 6 and others 8  
votes. Nothing but the official canvass can  
settle the question, the contest is so close."

Eastern Argus.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 15th have been receiv-  
ed at New York. Prices of Cotton had not  
much varied—though the demand was some-  
what relaxed. The demand for money was in-  
creased—the rates of discount had advanced  
from 2 3-4 to 3 1-2 per cent.

The following correspondence, which ex-  
plains itself, had passed between Mr. O'Connell  
and the American Minister.

23 Portland Place, Aug. 9.

Sir:—My attention has been called to the  
publication, in the last Spectator, of a speech  
which purports to have been delivered by you  
at a public meeting in Birmingham, in which  
you are reported to have used the following  
language in relation to myself: "I believe their  
very ambassador here, is a slave-breeder, one  
of those beings who rear up slaves for the pur-  
pose of traffic. Is it possible that America  
would send here a man who traffics in blood,  
and who is a disgrace to human nature?" I  
desire to know from you whether this is a cor-  
rect report of what you said on that occasion,  
and with that view address to you this commu-  
nication.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. STEVENSON.  
To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., &c.

16, Pall Mall, Aug. 10.

Sir:—In consequence of your letter of yes-  
terday's date, I examined the report of my  
speech at Birmingham, in the Spectator of the  
4th inst. and have no hesitation in saying that

paragraph you have selected is not a correct re-  
port of what I said on that occasion. The ve-  
ry next sentence does, to my mind, show that  
the report could not be correct, and having ex-  
amined another report since, as well as from  
distinct recollection, I repeat, that the report is  
not correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very obt. serv't.  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

23 Portland Place, Aug. 11, 1838.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the  
receipt of your note of last evening, in answer  
to the one from myself of the preceding day.—  
Presuming that you intended your reply as a  
disavowal of the offensive expressions contained  
in that part of your reported speech which had  
allusion to myself, and to which your attention  
has been called, I am satisfied with the answer  
you have given. As an incorrect report of  
your speech has been made public through the  
press, I beg to inform you that I deem it due  
to myself that the correspondence which has ta-  
ken place, should also be published.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. STEVENSON.  
To D. O'Connell, Esq., &c.

#### NEW YORK DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 2, 1838.

It is difficult to say whether the federalists are more  
depressed by their recent defeat in this State, or by the  
signs of returning prosperity which are every where ex-  
hibited. The favorable season and bountiful crops have  
been so many disaster to them, in a political point of  
view. These prophets of evil find their predictions falsi-  
fied one after another, and in vain have they invoked  
their aid famine, pestilence and distress. Misfortune  
to the country is prosperity to their party. Some men  
have been weak enough to join the federal party from  
being persuaded into the belief that the pressure in the  
money market was the source of all the evils they felt or  
feared, and that this was caused by the acts of the Ad-  
ministration—that times never could become good again  
until democracy was abased, and federalism exalted—  
that a federal administration and a National Bank were  
necessary to the redemption of specie payments by the  
banks, and the revival of business. Bad seasons and  
short crops have been occasioned by the specie circular,  
and the want of a National Bank, if one may believe  
federal newspapers, and so little regard is paid to com-  
mon sense and daily experience, that we have heard  
of the necessity of a National Bank, and of the necessity  
of exercising it, so imbued with the state craft of their party,  
as to say that the present hard times among the farmers  
were owing to the derangement of the currency.—  
When pressed to say in what the hard times consisted,  
they admit what no one can deny—that the crops, taken  
together, are unusually abundant—that all which the  
farmer has to sell, meets with a ready sale, and com-  
mands a high price. Nor is the price of the few things  
which the farmer has to buy, proportionably high. If,  
then, these are hard times for the farmer, we know not  
how, or when, he is to expect good times. Indeed,  
these complaints come from political croakers, who, dis-  
heartened and enraged by defeat, predict the distress  
they hope for, while the industrious farmer is grateful  
for the blessing he receives and rejoices in the plenti-  
ful harvest which rewards his toils—and satisfied with  
the profits derived from his industry. Every day's ex-  
perience is giving the lie to the gloomy predictions of  
federal politicians, who hoped to triumph in the misfor-  
tunes of the community. The banks have resumed pay-  
ments—business is active—the laborer finds em-  
ployment, and good wages—the crops are good and pri-  
ces high, all in spite of the predictions, and may we not  
add, efforts of our opponents. Federalism sinks as the  
country rises. Democracy triumphs when the country  
prosperes. The efforts of disappointed politicians to cre-  
ate and continue distress, have been defeated by the ac-  
tivity and intelligence of the people, and the lesson has  
been learned, that so far from a National Bank being es-  
sential to the prosperity of the country, we can thrive  
without it, and even in spite of the efforts of its friends  
and advocates to embarrass the business of the country.  
The oft repeated assertion that we cannot get along  
without a National Bank is being daily refuted by ex-  
perience, and the people are beginning to enquire whether  
our State banks are not more numerous than is neces-  
sary or safe for the community.

The federal presses in this State, are laboring hard to  
excuse their late defeat and to encourage each other not  
to despair. There is as much truth in the excuses they  
invent for their defeat as there was in their stories of  
great changes and reaction and anticipated triumphs, be-  
fore the election. It would be a sufficient reply to all  
their accusations of unfairness in their opponents to  
read them a page from any of their papers, before elec-  
tion. The last are entitled to the same confidence as  
the first, and no more. We shrink from no scrutiny—  
we invite the fullest investigation. If there was fraud  
let it be exposed and punished. Let the charges of bri-  
bery, corruption and illegal voting rest where they be-  
long. Those only are responsible for such acts who  
would be guilty of them, or attempt to justify or excuse  
them.

A Term of the S. J. Court will be held in this town  
next week.

From the Eastern Argus.

We commend to the particular attention of  
our readers, the following reply of the Hon.  
Levi Woodbury, to an invitation of a Com-  
mittee of his political friends, to a Public Din-  
ner. It is the most condensed and unanswerable  
refutation of the charges against the Ad-  
ministration, that we have seen. The copy was  
handed in for publication at so late an hour, that  
we have not room for further comments in this  
paper.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
Sir:—The undersigned, a Committee selected  
for the purpose, by the Democratic Republi-  
cans of Portland and its vicinity, have the honor  
of tendering you a Public Dinner, at such time  
as to you shall be most agreeable.

In attending the duty assigned you, we have  
great pleasure in expressing to you in behalf of  
our constituents and for ourselves individually,  
the high estimation in which your public services

are held, at a time when extraordinary and un-  
warrantable embarrassments have been thrust in  
the way of the execution of your official duties,  
by men who prefer the ruin of our Republic, to  
its safe & successful government by the present  
Administration.

We have the honor to be,  
With high respect,  
Your Ob't Serv'ts,

MARK HARRIS,  
PARKER MCCOBB,  
RICHARD ODELL,  
JOSEPH BURBANK,  
IRA CROCKER,  
ALBERT WINSLOW,  
AUGUSTINE HAINES,  
LEMOUEL DYER,  
WM. EVANS,  
JERE. HASKELL,

Portland, Sept. 19, 1838.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20th, 1838.

Gentlemen:—I regret that the urgent de-  
mands of business, must prevent my acceptance  
of your polite invitation to a public dinner with  
the Democratic Republicans of Portland and  
vicinity.

Some of the embarrassments which have  
been thrust in the way of the execution of my  
official duties, are justly, pronounced by you  
"extraordinary and remarkable"—since they  
have consisted of assaults on the administration,  
sometimes for measures, which it never propos-  
ed—sometimes for motives, it never entertain-  
ed, and often for designs, which it never formed.

I speak of the past and present administra-  
tions as one, knowing from my connection with  
both, their similarity, of principles; and I con-  
gratulate you, that those embarrassments are  
fast vanishing before the dispassionate view by the  
people at large, which always, under our sys-  
tem of government, remove in due time, unjust  
suspicions, and incorrect delusions.

When the prejudices of the moment shall  
fade away, it will appear passing strange in his-  
tory, that many of those embarrassments should  
have assumed such inconsistent forms. That an  
administration, which, on all occasions, has so  
studiously avoided the exercise of any doubt-  
ful powers, should repeatedly be charged with  
usurpation; that, devoted to the strict construc-  
tion of the constitution, which was advocated  
by Jefferson and Madison in 1798, it should be  
rashly arraigned for an intention to seize on the  
wide power of both the purse and the sword—  
and that, resisting, as it has done, all unneces-  
sary appropriations, it should be attacked for a  
want of economy by some of the very persons,  
but millions more. That, during the past year,  
after surmounting the remarkable difficulties of  
the crisis, and discharging every claim, how-  
ever large, with promptitude and mostly in specie  
or a full equivalent, it should be censured for  
hostility to a good circulating medium by those,  
who then paid nothing in specie, and were the  
advocates of a depreciated paper; and should  
ultimately be denounced as bankrupt by num-  
bers, who were receiving from it pecuniary in-  
dulgence and are still largely indebted to the  
public Treasury.

That, sustaining the banks, so long as they  
sustained the laws, and not opposed either to  
them or the credit system, while properly con-  
ducted, the administration should be violently  
assailed as their enemy: insisting on a sound  
currency for both the government and the peo-  
ple, it should be reproached with desiring a  
better one for the former, by those who fore-  
ver to insist on such a currency for either:  
proposing additional guards for the safe keeping  
of the public money, it should be mulctured  
for endangering its custody by some, who voted  
against those further securities, and by others,  
who were withholding that money from the ur-  
gent necessities of the government: and, after  
procuring for the mercantile interest many mil-  
lions of foreign indemnities, extensive by improv-  
ing harbors and rivers—constructing light house  
and breakwaters—making several commercial  
treaties of great value, and reducing, where not  
removing entirely, many burthensome imposts  
on trade, it should encounter virulent opposition;  
under the groundless pretence of its being hos-  
tile to commerce.

In fine, that the Administration, which look-  
ing to the popular will, as expressed under the  
laws and constitution, for its guide—discounten-  
ancing monopolies—upholding equal rights  
at home, and vindicating national honor abroad,  
should be criminated as arbitrary, imbecile and  
unfaithful, by opponents, whose general creed  
is to disregard both popular and legislative in-  
structions, and some of whom, after growing  
rich on exclusive privileges, have not only abus-  
ed those attempting to enforce the Acts of Con-  
gress when obnoxious, but certainly have not  
scrupulous adherence to the laws, which a real  
love of order, sound morals, and a due respect  
for the constituted authorities would seem to  
inculcate.

Indeed, that while proposing every thing,  
which appeared constitutional, and conducive  
to public relief, it should meet the unpatriotic  
return of constant complaints for doing too little  
—constant opposition to all it proposed to do—  
and constant refusals to propose or to do any  
thing better.

But, thanks to "the democratic republicans"  
you represent, and others of like intelligence,  
firmness and patriotism, the vessel of State still  
rides out the storm.

Numerous opponents as well as friends of the  
administration, after full and candid investiga-  
tion, have become supporters of measures they  
before disapproved.

The course of our cause—the noble cause  
over all christendom—of the greatest good to

the greatest number, will, therefore, still be on-  
ward.

The late glorious victory, in your State—so  
young and yet so distinguished among her sis-  
ters, is a striking evidence of the sure progress  
of truth; and the Star in the East, breaking  
forth with such splendor, is, I trust, the harbin-  
ger for a brighter day for the whole Union.

Respectfully,  
Your obdt. servant,  
LEVI WOODBURY.

To Mark Harris, Parker McCobb, Rich. Odell,  
Jos. Burbank, Ira Crocker, Albert Winslow,  
Aug. Haines, Lemuel Dyer, Wm. Evans, and  
Jere. Haskell, Esquires.

From the Sea Democrat.

#### DEMOCRATIC FESTIVALS.

In commemoration of the splendid victory ac-  
chieved by the Democracy of this State at the  
late election, have been held in several places,  
in and out of the State, where the best spirit of  
enthusiasm has been manifested at our success.  
In Augusta, from 300 to 400 of our dem-  
ocratic friends together with some from several  
towns in the county, partook of a supper at  
Hobbs' Mansion House on Wednesday even-  
ing last. From a number of spirited toasts  
given on the occasion we select the following as  
reported in the Age:

**The Democrats of Maine.**—A nobler army  
of Patriots never fought a political battle; they  
entered the political contest with every disad-  
vantage, but with their strong hands and stout  
hearts they have proved themselves invincible,  
as they will do again if WIDE AWAKE and with a  
FAIR FIELD.

**Hon. John Fairfield.**—Honest, capable, and  
a friend to the Constitution, a man after Jeff-  
erson's own heart; praise can add nothing to his  
unsullied reputation, detraction and falsehood  
cannot diminish it.

**The County of Waldo and her stupendous  
Democratic majority.**—The Federal Journal has  
this day stigmatized her as a dark and benighted  
region, but we stand here to proclaim  
light, announcing the discomfiture of the Fed-  
eral cohorts, and the total rout of the allied  
powers.

**The County of Oxford.**—Twin-sister and  
compeer of glorious Waldo. The pure and  
uncontaminated glory of her highlands need  
no light from a foreign source; the beacon  
fires of her own intelligence and burning patri-  
otism like a vestal lamp, shone with a pure and  
steady flame and like that too, will never be  
suffered to go out.

**The Sister Counties of the State.**—The thun-  
ders of their triumphant voices fill the air, they  
have electrified each other with the vivid brilli-  
ancy of their success—County unto County  
echoes the groans of a prostrate foe, and each  
in turn reverberates the notes of victory.

**Thomas H. Benton.**—A noble son of a no-  
ble State. His heroic bearing in the Senate  
of the U. S. has endeared him to the Democra-  
cy of the Union as their sure reliance in all  
seasons of peril and distinguished him as the  
boldest defender of the Republican faith.

**Martin Van Buren, President of the U. S.**  
—In the hour of political adversity he has been  
calm and untroubled; in the hour of returning  
prosperity he will be courteous and conciliating.

**The Independent Treasury.**—Based upon  
the fundamental doctrines of Jeffersonian Dem-  
ocracy, it must stand or fall with them; the issue  
has been fairly and clearly presented, and  
Maine has declared for Democracy and an In-  
dependent Treasury in a voice that cannot be  
misunderstood.

**Hon. REUEL WILLIAMS** having been com-  
plimented by a toast from R. D. Rice, Esq.  
Mr. W. came forward and thanked his friends  
for their approbation of his course in the public  
service.—He said he felt as much pleasure  
as any one could feel, at the happy termina-  
tion of our recent struggle, and had never for a  
moment doubted the patriotism, intelligence and  
firmness of that portion of his fellow-citizens,  
sometimes insultingly styled the "huge-pawed  
Democracy." He was especially gratified that  
Maine had, by a fresh declaration so indignant-  
ly and unequivocally repudiated the FIFTY-  
MILLION-BANK project of Mr. Clay, and he  
should take the pleasure, when he again met  
that Champion of the Monied Power, in con-  
trasting the *Voice of Maine* just uttered at the  
polls, with his repeated and gratuitous taunts  
during the last session of Congress, that if Maine  
were truly represented in the Senate of the U. S.  
she would not give a vote in favor of the  
measure recommended by the Administration.

After passing a high compliment of the Dem-  
ocracy for the fidelity with which they had  
clung to their ancient and well-tried principles  
—principles so vital to our liberties, happiness  
and improvement, and remarking upon the  
change which would soon take place in the as-  
pect of our State affairs, he concluded with the  
following toast.

**The State of Maine.**—When the "huge paws"  
lend a hand, they right the ship of State at once;  
they will soon discharge all the political dandies  
who have crept into place through the "cabin  
windows."

By J. W. Bradbury. **The County of York.**  
—She has given us a Democratic majority and  
a Democratic Governor worthy of each other,  
and an honor to the intelligent and industrious  
yeomanry of that Republican County.

By Gen. G. White. **The County of Lincoln.**  
—Sacred to the memory of Jonathan Cilley;  
her soil is consecrated by the ashes of a martyr  
to her principles; and while she continues to  
show her respect for Democracy, she will  
deserve the enviable distinction of being the  
burial place of the beloved dead.

By W. R. Smith. **The County of Penob-**  
scot.—True to the principles which have guided

her in former times, her Democracy will ever  
spurn from its councils corrupt and selfish de-  
magogues who seek to tarnish its lofty charac-  
ter and betray her into the hands of the enemy.

In *Portsmouth, N. H.*, the event was cele-  
brated by the firing of salutes and an excellent  
Supper, provided by Col. HADLEY, of the  
Farmer's Hotel. Hon. SAMUEL CUSHMAN  
presided at the table. From among the many  
"good things" said, we select the following from  
the News:

By Thomas B. Laighton. **Martin Van  
Buren.**—The firm, steady, unwavering and con-  
sistent defender of the great leading principles of  
democracy. The man whose wisdom produc-  
ed and whose courage defended a measure cal-  
culated to snatch from the hands of irresponsible  
corporations, the sines of our nation's strength  
deserves and will receive at the hands of a  
grateful people a full reward in a triumphant re-  
election to the first office in their gift.

By John H. Moran. **The Kent Bugle of  
Maine.**—Cracked up as a sharp-shooter the Hoco-  
Pocos—the Democrats have said of it "B (be)  
flat," and flat it is upon the marshes of "Salt  
River."

By C. E. Potter. **The Hoco Pocos of  
Maine.**—Now up "Salt River"; may they look  
out a comfortable harbor for their brethren  
about to sail from New York and Pennsylvan-  
ia.

By Wm. Webber. **The "huge Paws"** of  
Maine have succeeded in pawing Kent from the  
Chair of State.

By Dr. H. Vinton. **The Whigs of Maine.**  
—Unsuccessful, because engaged in an unright-  
eous and unprincipled cause.

By N. March. **Education.**—The guide-  
board to liberty; let it be distinctly lettered,  
that our children may never take the wrong  
road.

By R. Jenness. **The Democrats of Maine.**  
—Their persevering industry and unshaken  
fidelity in the late struggle for correct principles,  
entitle them to the respect and confidence of  
the democracy of the country.

#### COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

A Convention of Delegates from all the Brit-  
ish North American Provinces, assembled at  
Quebec, on the twenty-first inst. The meet-  
ing has given rise to many speculations in the  
colonies, and the precise object of it is not  
known. It may be to take measures more ef-  
fectually to secure the Colonies against the re-  
bellious—and it may be to mature their plans  
of operation, in case a conflict should ensue  
between the Province of New Brunswick and  
Maine.

From the tone and spirit of an article in the  
Democratic Review, for this month, which is  
understood to have been written under the eye  
of the Cabinet, Maine may count with certainty  
upon being backed by the General Government.  
Resistance on the part of New Brunswick to  
the running of the line will bring on a war be-  
tween Great Britain and the United States.—  
Bangor Republican.

The editor of the Buffalonian is still writing  
Bennettian letters for his paper. Pity, that a  
man of parts, should condescend to imitate such  
a poltroon as Bennett.—*Boston Express.*  
Certain animals are naturally given to aping—  
Lamoile River Express.

#### DIED.

In Norway, 22d ult., Mrs. Sally Frost, wife of Mr.  
William Frost, aged 43.  
In this Town, Miss Laura, daughter of Noah Dean,  
aged 24 years.

#### LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., October 1st, 1838.

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Brett Seneca     | Meserve Mrs. John L. |
| Billings Dexter  | Nelson Emma          |
| Beane Eliza      | Ramsdell Job 2       |
| Demery James     | Rawson Gilman E      |
| Demery Stephen 2 | Rawson G. B.         |
| Gardner Sarah    | Sturdevant Sam'l A.  |
| Hill Lawson      | Sweet Isabel         |
| Hobart Eliza Jr  | Tomkins Betsey       |
| King Eliza       | Turner Adam          |
| Knight Josiah J. | Wescott Clement      |
| Knight Nathaniel |                      |

G. W. MILLET, P. M.

#### NOTICE!

THE subscriber would once more remind those in-  
debted to him, whose notes or accounts have been  
one year standing, that they MUST be settled, IMMEDI-  
ATELY!!  
Oct 1, 1838. FRANCIS BENNIS.

#### GUARDIAN'S SALE.

By order of the Court of Probate, on Monday, the 29th  
day of October, next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwell-  
ing house of Job Packard, in said Buckfield, adjoining  
place of land, lying in said Buckfield, adjoining the land  
of said Job and the same of which Jonathan Packard, late  
owner of said Buckfield, deceased, died seized and possessed, and  
now the estate of his minor heirs, for whose benefit it is  
to be sold.

Also the said minor's interest in the Real Estate of  
which Michael Knight, late of Falmouth, in the County  
of Cumberland, deceased, died seized and possessed; it  
being four sixths parts of one fourth part of said estate.  
SAML'L F. BROWN, Guardian.

Buckfield, Oct. 2, 1838. 3v7

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that  
he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of  
Executor of the last Will and Testament of  
PETERZ ELLIS.

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving  
bond as the law directs—the therefore requests all persons  
intituled to the said deceased's estate to make immediate  
payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to ex-  
hibit the same to  
BENJAMIN ELLIS, at  
Hartford, Sept. 18, 1838.

JOHN TRINICK, }  
ALDEN BLOSSOM, } Commissioners.  
Turner Sept. 22, 1838.



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